

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1895.

NUMBER 39

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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and General Commission Merchants.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
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Uncalled capital .. £ 2,450,751

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
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Tugboats always ready for service.

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Under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, net weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to
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with promptness.

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Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ibarahy
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Ibarahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cold season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cattete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.
Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 108,
7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at
Fabrica Caneca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev.
A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joao, No. 139.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7.15 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 65
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua de S. Sebastião No. 21.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Up to the end of August 659 steamers entered
the port of Buenos Aires, of which the aggregate
tonnage was 1,583,363. The port dues amounted
to \$273,000 gold.

—The season is yet young, but the first case
suspected has been found on the German steamer
Capri from Rio de Janeiro. A passenger died on the
voyage, and though the port doctors have not yet
examined the body, they are sure that it is a
case of yellow fever. The quarantine gang are
beginning to look happy.

—It appears that an enterprising colonist in
Goya, Corrientes, who comes from Japan, is
about to try tea growing as an experiment. The
seed, he has already planted, have sprouted, and
with the necessary care and attention required it is
hoped that the experiment will give sufficiently
good results to encourage an extension of the
plantations with profit to the grower.—*Sport and
Pastime.*

—The bottom seems to be falling out of the
Paraná altogether. At Rosario and Paraná all the
loading and discharging has to be done in
lighters. The river continues to fall at an alarm-
ing rate; sandbanks are cropping up like mush-
rooms on a spring morning, and if there is not a
solid or rather liquid improvement soon, the
Paraná citizens will be able to take their constitu-
tional in the river bed. If this continues, the
Paraná as a first-class river, will lose caste alto-
gether.—*Standard*, Sept. 7.

—We are glad to see that owing to the discovery
of large numbers of skins, for which their owners
could not properly account, a whole batch of sheep-
stealers in different parts of this province have
been put into prison. Unfortunately, it is only
reasonable to expect that within a short time,
following precedent, these blackguards will be let
out to continue their robberies without probably
having suffered any punishment at all worth
mentioning.—*Sport and Pastime.*

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has
undertaken to erect new wards, particularly iso-
lated wards for surgical cases, to meet the increas-
ing demand on that popular institution. The cost
of the new wards is estimated at \$80,000 currency.
The Hospital has \$30,000 of this left over from
the bazaar of 1892, and as friends have already
subscribed \$22,500 toward the balance the com-
mittee has resolved to proceed with the work at
once. The success of English hospitals in South
America is becoming very noticeable.

—The national board advises the various com-
panies that from the first Saturday of October,
under penalty of \$2,000 for non-observance, they
are obliged to send to the board a table of their
tariffs, and every Saturday the rate of toll on
which the tariff is based if a sliding scale be in
use, with all modifications pertaining thereto.
Under like penalty they are prohibited from lower-
ing their tariffs—a very strange proviso, truly,
and one that the public will hardly be likely to
stomach without a grievance.—*Standard*, Buenos
Aires, Sept. 12.

—The attempt of the Tucuman sugar makers to
establish a general agreement for raising and
maintaining the price of sugar has proved a failure,
because there are a few of the men who trust to
their own enterprise and intelligence for success,
rather than to syndicates for compelling the public
to buy inferior sugar at high prices. It is esti-
mated that this year Tucuman will produce at
least 100,000 tons of sugar and Salta and the
Chaco 10,000 tons. The home consumption is
put at 80,000 or 90,000 tons, but this would be
greatly increased by a fall in prices.—*Buenos Aires
Herald*, Sept. 8.

—Congress is displaying its usual incapacity for
useful work. Four months have passed and the
budget has not yet been brought under considera-
tion. The bill for the reorganization of the army
and national guard will probably die a natural
death, and the electoral reform bill is in a bad
way. The deputies spent two hours on Wednes-
day discussing the first article and then they
were too much exhausted to look at Art. 2. On
Friday there was a successful conspiracy not to
form a quorum. Two hours' work, three times a
week, is all the honorable congressmen can afford
to give the nation for the beggarly pittance that
they receive from it.—*Buenos Aires Herald*,
Sept. 8.

—A young Englishman engaged as engineer on
the Itaquí railway (Brazilian side of the frontier)
was travelling on horseback in the camp, accom-
panied only by a peon, when he was surprised
by a party of soldiers that called on them to halt.
It would seem that some of the soldiers had some
motive of resentment against the peon, for they
dragged him to the ground and cut his throat
without parley, notwithstanding his cries for mercy.
They then threatened to serve the Englishman in
the same fashion if he did not take himself off.
He ran away at once, but was so impressed by the
horrible scene that he lost his wits, and when
found by some neighbors was completely insane.
Some of his companions on the railway staff
brought him to Salto, and thence, according to one
account, he has been brought to the Lunatic
asylum here in a strait-waistcoat. Neither of the
versions give the name of this unfortunate young
man, though it is said he has some relations here.
We trust enquiry will be made into the matter.—
El Dia, Montevideo.

—A curious exemplification came to light yester-
day of the truth of the proverb that "things are
not always as they seem," and that cream parades
sometimes as very skimmed milk. A rogue and
vagrant of filthiest appearance presented himself at
a house in Artes, begging for bread and alms.
The girls of the family, true to their womanly in-
stincts, told him plainly that they would give him
neither. Our sturdy beggar thereupon became in-
solent and was promptly taken to the police-
station. There his clothes were searched with
the astounding result that not only \$250 lay hidden
in the rags but also a bank-book showing that
Lazarus boasted of a balance in his favor of no
less a sum than 20,000 dollars! A doctor's
certificate was further forthcoming, testifying that
the bearer was a "pobre de solemnidad"—don't
we wish we were half as "solemn"! The poor
half-starved mortal gave, if you please, as his
name, that of Gibson, but he is also known as
Barenachea, so that both nationalities—Scotch and
Basque—may claim him as their own. What a
lot of friends he will suddenly find when he is once
more at liberty!—*B. A. Standard*, Sept. 12.

—The interview of a contemporary with the new
president of the national board of education gives
a number of very interesting facts. It is not re-
assuring to learn that out of 90,000 children in
the capital somewhere about 30,000 are not receiving
any school education at all, the number of atten-
dance at the national schools being only 40,000;
in the provinces the case is very much worse. As
is usual with Latin officials, the president is full of
abstract ideas as to the benefits to be derived from
special lines of education. His attempt to intro-
duce savings-banks through the medium of the
school is one that will be welcomed by all sensible
people; but we greatly fear that before any
success is to be met with in this way the pernicious
lottery will have to be abolished from the land. He
is also in favor of technical education, which has
been found a good thing in many countries, and
would no doubt be good in ours if not pushed too
far; but good technical education calls for a highly
trained staff and a good deal in the way of equip-
ment, and we are not able to pay our present staff
of teachers with perfect punctuality, while as to
expending money on equipping schools, why, we
use it all up on ironroads.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Neufville & Co., Paris.
Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agnes and correspondents.
United States..... G. A. Minsick & Co., New York.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Krah-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelária.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Beanoas
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Étrangers—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
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(Continued from our last.)

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Chilian question, and in fact, keep your eyes open, you know—keep yourself well in hand, as it were—on the watch, so to speak—in fact, wide awake.—Yes, quite so; with your eyes open. That's the idea. Yes, yes, as a matter of fact, with your eyes open. But it gets sickening after a while—siresome—disagreeable—hateful. Nobody thinks one broken toothpick more about you because you are on the Bolsa—nobody cares whether you are there, or in kingdom come, or in Jericho. Nobody believes you when you tell lies about Chili. Nobody wants to buy anything from you. Nobody wants to sell you anything only on a strictly cash basis. Nobody will give you anything to sell. The only correspondence that comes to your office is a stream of circulars and tailors' bills, and some other fellows letters. Call that enjoyment! No, señor. Better be a tram horse. He, José Maria, threw it up in scorn—of all the monotonous, cheating traps on earth he places the Bolsa first. Go there again? Not for anything. It would leave him hopelessly and desperately *aburrido*.

Auctioneering, politics, slip-broking, insurance, are all tried one after the other, and at periodical intervals of five or six months José Maria comes home to tell his mamma that he is *aburrido*.

How would a commission in the National Guard suit him do you think? Splendid. He jumps at it. He sees himself arrayed in his war paint, and with a sword—a bright, nickel-plated, showy regulation sword, which he will plant firmly between his knees in the tram cars, and hang up with much clatter at the restaurant, and make fierce and deadly passes with it at imaginary Chilians before the looking-glass of his mother's wardrobe. He will be seen by all the girls leading his company down Florida, and they will hear him shout: "*Booooo! Guai a la izquierda. &c.*" He calculates that the country needs his services as an officer of the national guard, so he gets many letters of introduction and recommendation to brigade commanders, regimental colonels and staff officers, and finally he is gazetted. His uniform fits him very nicely. He walks with a martial air all over town on Sunday, both before and after drill. It is splendid. What a sacred and honourable duty is that of patriotism!—how happy you feel when placing your life at the service of your country! But after a while affairs get mixed up and out of gear. A fellow has to learn things—tactics and the bugle calls and salutes. A fellow has to go several nights a week and put in two or three hours at this kind of pastime. It is simply absurd. It is also very insolent of the colonel to speak sharply to a fellow because he misses a few nights of drill and study. What right has the colonel to talk in that way to him? Who is this infernal colonel anyhow? What does he know about war? He is only a lawyer. "*Un abogado tanto. No sabe mandar.*" Next time he says anything to him he will just send him to—*to that place*, you know.

Poor Luis Maria! It is the old story. It is not that he loves his country the less. It is not that he hates war. It is not that he is afraid of Chili. It is simply that he is perfectly *aburrido* with all this turning and twisting and marching and drilling. So he says himself. You say to him that it is necessary to drill in order to be able to teach others to do the same. He merely answers: "*Macanas!*"

You tell him that people in his position are supposed to set a good example in the duties of citizenship to their inferiors.

"*Macanas!*"

You tell him that it is very childish and weak of him to be kicking against the traces in this fashion, and that to work, to suffer, and be strong is the duty as well as the privilege of manhood.

"*Macanas!*"

We approach with all respect and meekness the perfumed haunts of two of our most distinguished beauties—two señoritas whose names are every day used by the fashionable reporters in connection with adjectives which would require some qualifications if applied to angels. They are idle, these dainty ladies. It is eleven o'clock and they are not yet out of curl papers. They have had coffee and are speculating in a vague way as to what can have become of the cook and the breakfast. They go to the window occasionally and peep listlessly out in the street. They look at themselves in the mirrors and probably find that a little more pearl powder would not be amiss under their eyes or around their chins. They glance for the fiftieth time over the

fashionable intelligence in the morning papers, where their names are mentioned as having assisted at the opera the night before. But *ah! Dios mio*, it is a weary world: no new dresses to try on, no wedding to go to, no carriage drive as the morning is cold, no young men to dress for, nothing to read, no letters to write, no calls to make until evening; nothing to do but give each other cross answers. It is, as you see, another case of *aburrido*. There are good books to be had; there are poor families to visit; there are poor sufferers laying in pain not twenty yards from their door who could be comforted; there are little household duties that might be done; there are hundreds of little feminine, sisterly, affectionate acts neglected—acts that make home holy, that make it worth while for the brothers to stay indoors, that make them love the domestic hearth, that teach them respect for and trust in women, that keep them away from gambling clubs and race courses, and from the dens of vice where the very air is a deadly poison to heart and soul—to virtue and honour and manly self-respect. But none of these things seem to suggest themselves to this interesting pair of goddesses in curl papers. One of them leans against the costly mantle-piece with her hands clasped behind her head, sighs heavily and says in pretty and emphatic despair: "*Ay! que estoy aburrida. Y so tan bien*, yawn her sister, who is reclining on a sofa, engaged in the highly intellectual occupation of cutting her nails.

Aburrido, aburrido! Wives get the malady and then there occurs, very likely, a crisis in domestic affairs that ends in the divorce courts. Husbands get it and for a change, or for a cure, they turn their backs upon their home duties and drift into a life of hypocrisy and vice that not only dishonours their sex but heaps foul insults and treasons upon the sacred altar of matrimony. Youths and maidens take it, and seek change—something new—something to break the dead monotony which they have allowed to creep into their lives. Rich and poor alike are afflicted with it. And as the years of our national life roll by, as wealth accumulates, as we learn from the old world its vices and its pleasures, and as a rapidly growing commerce brings to our shores the offal as well as the cream of European civilization, we steadily accumulate resources which enable us to fight this *aburrido* monster, if not to our own satisfaction at least to our dishonour and disgrace.

For we fight it wrongly and in bad faith. Our methods are rotten to the core. We must try new ones, better ones, different ones altogether. We have satiated ourselves with pleasure—we have wallowed of late years in luxury. The worst of human vices have been cultivated and pampered to in order to furnish us with means of killing time. And all in vain. We are more *aburrido* than ever. The heart of this big city is eating itself away in vain, voluptuous longing. The soft endearments of soulless pleasures are changing fast into a cast-iron wall of selfishness that threatens to close us in and condemn us to a living death by penning us in between the confines of a social existence full of corruption and cynicism. We have idled until we are tired unto death of being idle. Let us try what work will do for us. We are young as a nation yet. We have only begun to ascend the slope upon the summit of which we must place whatever of national greatness we are destined to achieve. It is not by lagging, nor by idling we can hope to progress. Honest toil, the emulation of noble ambitions, the cultivation of many virtues, the intellectual pride that springs from high endeavour, the patriotism that is self-sacrificing, the blending of moral, mental and domestic accomplishments which makes of women the real rulers of men, the straightforward love of truth, and the courage to seek it and recognize it—these are the tools which we must use in order to carve out a nationality that shall live—these are the means, by which we can abolish the hateful term *aburrido* from the vocabulary of our social code.

It was the worthy nurselings of the she-wolf—the children of toil and ceaseless effort—men of kingly heart and iron will who built up the greatness of Rome. It was the perfumed frequenters of the baths of Caligula—the yawning listless duds and prostitutes of the Emperors who showed the way down the path by which she descended to her ruin and decay.

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ARTHUR WILLIAM PAXTON, the eldest son of James Wilcoxon Paxton late of the Red Lion Inn, Heaton, in the County of Derby, England, who died on the 4th July 1895, is entitled to a moiety of the premises known as the Red Lion Inn at Heaton aforesaid. He wrote to his wife Lizzie from Denison, Texas, in the United States of America, on the 18th January 1895, and about the end of April 1895 he wrote to his said wife from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and stated that he was about to go to Brazil and he has not since been heard of.

The said Arthur William Paxton is requested to at once communicate with the undersigned.

Dated this 24th July 1895

F. DARWIN HEISN.

Solicitor.

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The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

NEW CHILIAN LOAN.

The following is a translation of the new £6,000,000 loan bill sent to the Chilean Congress:

Art. 1.—The President of the republic is hereby authorized to contract a foreign loan up to £6,500,000, to bear interest at not more than 4½ per cent. per annum, and with half per cent. cumulative amortisation.

Art. 2.—The proceeds of this loan shall be applied as follows:

(a) One million five hundred thousand pounds to the conclusion of the railways contracted in 1888.

(b) Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the purchase of rolling stock for the railways in operation.

(c) One million three hundred thousand pounds to the construction of the following lines:—Cabildo to Salamanca, Itapel to San Marcos, Severa to Ballenar, Ballenar to Copiapó, and Punta Diaz to Chacabuco.

(d) One million pounds to the prolongation of the northern central line from the department of Copiapó.

(e) Six hundred and forty thousand pounds in port improvements at Talcahuano.

(f) Four hundred thousand pounds in port improvements at Constitución, Valparaiso and other places.

(g) Surplus to the prolongation of the southern central line to Puerto Montt.

Art. 3.—The President of the republic is empowered to employ up to three millions of pounds sterling of this loan in the purchase of bonds of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario of the class specified in the following article. The purchase of these bonds shall be made by tender at a price not exceeding ninety-five per cent.

Art. 4.—The Caja de Crédito Hipotecario shall issue a series of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and with one per cent. of cumulative amortisation, in sterling money, which shall be paid at the option of the holders in Santiago, London, Paris or Berlin.

Art. 5.—The bonds acquired by virtue of the provisions of Article 3 shall be disposed of when the development of the public works requires it, with the authority of Congress, payment being guaranteed with the full security of Chile.

Art. 6.—If use should not be made of the authority conferred in Article 1, the President of the republic may issue exterior bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest per annum, with half per cent. cumulative amortisation, in the proportion that may be necessary to convert the whole or a part of the exterior debt, and to obtain funds to an amount not exceeding 90 per cent. of the sum specified in the said article. In this case the provisions of the remaining preceding articles will continue in force.

Art. 7.—The authorisation granted by this law shall remain in force for one year.

Santiago, August 20th, 1895.

Jorge Munit.

European Minister.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 96.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1895.

THE amnesty bill as organized in the Senate and the unfavorable report upon it by the committee in the Chamber of Deputies should come before the latter to-day, and the fate which attends this project is awaited with intense interest by its advocates and opponents. The declaration of President Moraes that he would resign his high office unless peace was finally secured for Rio Grande do Sul, is rightly considered a grave feature in the amnesty question, and when added to the appeals of the majority of the press will certainly have some effect upon waverers among the deputies, and the acceptance or rejection of the measure appears to depend largely upon the votes of these representatives. Many have already declared an opinion that the pardoning of all the revolutionists appeared to be precipitate, but these are in the minority, and against them are the supporters of amnesty as the necessary corollary of the surrender of the Rio Grande revolutionists. Therefore, as the Senate has seen proper to pass the project, and the President has declared his intentions if it be rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, a regard for the preservation of their country from a renewal of disturbances and disorders will, we think, unite such a majority in the Chamber as to secure the passing of the law. As to the precedent furnished by the President, we confess that it appears to us likely to be pernicious. The opinion is universal that President Moraes has deeply at heart the settlement of the question between the two factions in Rio Grande do Sul, and is hurt at the opposition encountered by what he probably considers to have been a tacit agreement between the revolutionists and Gen. Galvão, but it seems to us that a more correct manner in expressing his opinions would have been shown by a message to the legislature, declaring that peace had been secured, but that amnesty should be granted the erring brethren, and for this we applied to Congress. Had this been the procedure, we feel sure there would have been less ill feeling produced, and certainly less talk of interested motives and monarchical sympathies. As the matter stands a surrender, or at the best a compromise, must be the ending of the amnesty question, and we cannot consider either a matter for congratulation. Before our next issue there will be either a new decree added to the parliamentary records of Brazil, or Sr. Manoel Victorino will be watching over the destinies of the country.

THE open letter recently addressed by Admiral Jaceguay to Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has re-opened the question whether the position of the political leaders of the empire, and their persistent abstention from interference in the guidance of their country is either patriotic or dignified. It happens that both Admiral Jaceguay and Sr. Nabuco were ardent supporters of the emancipation of the negroes of Brazil, which is among their commonest, declared to have resulted in the fall of the Brazilian monarchy, and both therefore indirectly contributed to the declaration of the Brazilian republic; but while the Admiral frankly accepts the position and appeals to his former comrade in the emancipation campaign to abandon

his hopes for a restoration of the Brazilian monarchy, Sr. Nabuco and many other even more important political leaders coldly observe the unsatisfactory political position, and apparently are quite satisfied that the inexperience of the young men, who now figure as Brazilian legislators, should produce amusement, or even contempt, among foreign critics, to which we frankly declare we do not belong. Taught to respect political and religious beliefs, we would not dare to question the sincere monarchical sympathies of such men as Sr. João Alfredo and Sr. Afonso Celso, but surely such statements, as these two eminent Brazilians, must see that a restoration of the monarchy would result in such a convulsion that the polity of their country would be destroyed; that the restoration could only be secured by the assistance of the army and navy, and with the result of such interference their historical studies have furnished them; that the various states now forming the Brazilian republic have tasted the sweets of independence, financial and political, and finally, that their apparent indifference may be construed as a manifestation of personal vindictiveness, which we are not prepared to consider. If the conception of personal dignity obliges the former leaders of political parties here to demand that the country should apply to them for the benefits to be derived from experience and talents, then the case is hopeless. The appeal to the electorate of Rio de Janeiro by Sr. Andrade Figueira, an equally sincere monarchist, that he be given a seat in the Senate, was an utter failure, and Rio is considered the head-quarters of the monarchical party. But many electors would cast their ballots for Sr. João Alfredo, for Sr. Afonso Celso, or for many others of the former political chiefs, who refused to vote for Sr. Andrade Figueira, always considered a parliamentary "hull in a china shop." Cannot these gentlemen cede a trifle of personal dignity for the benefit of their country? No one would regret the influence of the old leaders were this—as it certainly would—to be exercised for the common weal, and the presence of experienced statesmen in the Brazilian legislature would unquestionably restrict the wild vagaries, which have seriously shocked all sincere well-wishers of Brazil. Let these gentlemen then come out of their voluntary exile. Let them open an active campaign for the improvement of the political position here, and show the world that Brazil is not controlled by "log-rollers" and Jacobins. If our appeal be considered to be an impertinent interference by a foreigner in Brazilian domestic affairs, we shall regret its expression, but we make it in all sincerity, and would be inexpressibly happy did it produce any effect.

ART NOTES.

In the notice in our last issue we confined our criticisms to the paintings; we will now say a few words about the work presented this year by Sr. Rodolpho Bernadelli, the director of the Fine Arts School, and the appreciated sculptor. We will, however, previously call the visitor's attention to some very powerful engravings by Sr. Piccini, and to the finely worked carvings by Sr. Girardet on hard stone.

The new work by Sr. Rodolpho Amodeo is called *Memoirs*, in clay, and represents an Indian girl, in love with *Caramuru*, who was drowned when swimming after the ship that took her lover to Portugal in company with a rival. It shows the corpse of a young woman floating upon the waves, with face down. In our opinion it is one of the artist's best works, and shows a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. The conception is very simple and attractive; realistic, but of an impressive realism, full of truth and artistic sentiments, and combining simplicity with exactness.

At the invitation of Sr. Pinelo, the Spanish landscape-painter just arrived in Rio, we visited the works of Spanish painters brought by him and now on exhibition at the Rezende Gallery on the Rua do Theatro.

Nearly one hundred pictures are there shown, and all of them painted in a clear and light intonation, which produces a very agreeable impression. Of the pictures some are signed with the names of Spain's greatest modern masters, such as Villegas, Lopes Cabresa, Zúñez Aranda, Aperis, Lafita, Salvador Clemente, Tirado, García Ramos and Arpa.

Our space is too scanty to allow of any detailed mention of all the works deserving attention; but, we are obliged to call the visitor's attention to the following: a *Cock-fight* in a Turkish caravansary, vigorously painted by Villegas, with splendid figures of two Arabs; *La Burunducha*, a group of expressive figures, and *An Interior*, a very good effect of light, by Lopes Cabresa; all the pictures by Zúñez Aranda, principally that of *The Girl by the Telephone* (No. 4), and *Engravers* (No. 4); a *Shepherd's Ship* (No. 20) by Aperis, very well executed and of a very humorous subject; and a picture which received a gold medal at the Seville Exhibition, a dozen of small panels delightfully painted by Arpa, principally that numbered 57; and also some very fine landscapes by La Pinello. The exhibition well deserves a visit.

BETS ON THE EXCHANGE.

An anonymous contributor to the *Journal do Commercio*, published on the 16th some criticisms upon what we published in our issue of the 10th, and though we are not disposed to reply to those who seek to disguise their personality in the present case *ex ungue leonem*, and we will break our rule to discuss the question of exchange speculation with Sr. Leaman.

Neither the form nor the substance of our article pleased our critic; the first was violent and incompatible with our quality "as a stranger," and the second was not in agreement with social interests, which repel speculation, and showed that we ignored British legislation regarding betting and Stock Exchange operations. Finally it was asked whether the banks agreed with the doctrines we submitted, in our quality of their defender.

As to the charge of violent language, this we emphatically deny. If there was warmth in resenting the constant attacks on foreigners upon every occasion that a decline in exchange rates occurs, it was fully justified by the language used in these attacks, and if we are permitted the Americanism—it is only natural that "when one is sassed, that he sasses back again."

In regard to ignoring the Herschel Gaming Act, we distinctly stated that time exchange contracts were illegal here, for no one is permitted by law to sell what he does not possess, and therefore whether we ignored, or were ignorant of the Herschel Act is inconsequential. What we said, and this we sustain, was that laws, be they the fruit of Lord Herschel's ability, or that of Sr. Serzedello Correia, have not, and never will destroy, or even restrict speculation.

As we are not retained for the defense of the banks, it is a matter of indifference to us whether they approve or do not of our honest appreciation of the position of the exchange market at present.

Our complaint is that the Brazilian legislator is profoundly ignorant of the radical changes in commercial practices in Rio, and that he lends too ready an ear to the noise of speculators, who confound patriotism with higher exchange rates, and consider that to sell bills to deliver is so meritorious an act, that when the speculation goes against them the foreigner must be pilloried as the cause of decline in rates. And that this complaint is perfectly justifiable, we think no one will deny.

The position of the foreign banks established here is peculiar, not so much from any action on their part, as from the change in the manner of conducting the import trade of Brazil. Previous to 1889 there were large foreign houses here that were either purely commission merchants, or importers of dry-goods, or in some cases combining the two branches of trade. Distrust and the consequent curtailment of credits, and—it may be added—the establishment here of manufacturers' agents and the recurrent visits of commercial travellers have completely transformed the markets, for now nearly every dealer is also an importer, and as the foreign merchant draws upon his Brazilian customer, when forwarding the shipping documents of his orders, it results that these drafts accumulate in the foreign banks, which thus become possessed of all of what was formerly known as "market money." The competition of the importers with the banks for exchange, resulting from shipments of produce, has thus become so reduced that it may be confidently stated that every bill drawn against exports finally is remitted by one of the foreign banks.

Here therefore we have the banks almost exclusively the purchasers of commercial exchange, and to a great extent independent of any demand for bills, save from the Treasury, for the collection of the foreign drafts sent them furnishes a perennial supply of cash with which to purchase the bills of the export houses.

Under such a condition of affairs the speculator is unwise enough to enter the exchange market, where he has about the same chances of making a *coup*, as has a "punter" at Monte Carlo of breaking the bank, and hence result the constant succession of rumors, all more or less ridiculous, and the vagaries in exchange rates, in which the banks are no more active agents than Sr. Leaman, or ourselves.

Again and again are hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling bought and sold by the residents in Petropolis on the voyage from and to their homes. Are the foreign banks to be inculpated for these transactions?

We insist that the outcry against the machinations of the foreigners in the exchange market results from ignorance, and inquisitorial powers to be granted to the syndicate of Brokers, fines and penalties will never prove in any degree efficacious, to correct matters.

We know that the dealer-importer who happens to have an acceptance due upon a "settlement day," suffers more or less, and have long advocated drawing a distinction between legitimate money, paid into the banks to meet commercial engagements, and the large sums tendered by speculators who take bills from one bank to deliver to another, etc., etc. But this idea meets with opposition, for it leads to subterfuge, and it is well known that legitimate takers have loaned their names for the realization of purely speculative transactions.

Is the Rio exchange market to be forever under the influence of these operators, is perhaps a natural question, but the answer to which is not at all easy. Occasionally, as at roulette, the ball falls into the player's number, the demand, or the supply of commercial exchange coincides with the bets of the speculators, profits result, and the game receives new impetus, but the result is certain, and when the day of final settlement is reached, and the ruined gamblers are forced to retire, then the exchange market will re-assume a more stable position.

And this will come sooner or later without any interference from the law.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WAGSTAFF.

A meeting of several gentlemen belonging to the British community of Riga (Russia) and some others who are members of the British Assembly Rooms was held at the Reading Rooms for British Seamen, Grosse Kuter Strasse, on Monday, May 15th (O.S.), to present an illuminated address, a costly enamelled silver tea service of Russian pattern, and a large and handsome bound album, with photographs of Riga, to H. B. M. Consul, who was about to leave the town, having been appointed Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. The Very Reverend T. Harris, M.A., British chaplain, was in the chair, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Wagstaff, in a few words that I shall address to you, I shall avoid saying anything that is fulsome or unreal, for mere compliment and flattery are not acceptable to any right thinking man. But I am sure that when any man in a public position performs his duties not merely mechanically, and so as to give himself the least possible trouble, but instead throws all his energies into their discharge, takes a real interest in and fulfils them not only with ability, but in a pleasant and genial manner, he not only rises in importance the position which he holds, but he also wins the approval of those who observe his actions, he makes friends, and, when the time comes for him to be promoted, the community feels a distinct loss in his leaving, and the parting is one of real regret. Such is to be the feelings towards yourself amongst the British community generally, and not of the British community only, but of a large number of other persons of various nationalities, who have also become endeared to you during your residence in Riga. We are not without hope that at some future time you may be in a position to return to Russia, where you have spent many years of your life, and where you have relations and many friends. Meanwhile, our best wishes go with you, and with Mrs. Wagstaff, whom we are sorry to lose from our society, and with the other members of your family. We wish that God's best blessing in health and in prosperity may rest upon you as long as life lasts. I wish to say a word or two on my own behalf, as chaplain of the British community. I have said it before, but I wish to take this opportunity of saying it in public, that no one will be more sorry to lose you, no one will miss you more than I shall. There has never been anything between us but what was pleasant. While always leaving to the chaplain what to him belongs, you have given an ungrudging and generous support in everything I have tried to do for the benefit of our community, especially of our women, whether at Lihou or at Riga. Such kindness has brought us into a close and lasting friendship, and your co-operation and I must add, your observance of the public duties of our religion, cannot have been without its influence for good upon the community in general."

The Chaplain then proceeded to read the address, which was as follows:

"To W. G. Wagstaff, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Riga, Russia. We, whose names are appended to this address, and who have been associated with you either as subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, or as members of the British Assembly Rooms, during your Consulate of upwards of five years and a half, wish in the first place to heartily congratulate you on your appointment to the post of British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro."

"We are fully sensible how well entitled you are to this promotion, which, unsought by you, Her Majesty's secretary of state has invited you to accept. But we deeply regret to part with you, and we are sure that this feeling is shared by many others who have been less closely connected with you than we have. As to your conscientious discharge of duty, your great ability, your interest in everything that has related to the wellbeing of the subjects of Her Majesty, your endeavors to promote kindness and goodwill, your genial bearing and hospitality, we have but one opinion. Such qualities form friends less closely connected do not sever, and leave pleasant memories which time does not efface."

"Our good wishes go with you for all that is best and happiest in the years to come, and we beg you to accept the accompanying remembrance as a small mark of our esteem."

After which Mr. Wagstaff replied as follows:

"I beg to express my sincere thanks to you, sir, for the gracious manner in which you have presented this most flattering and beautiful illuminated address, and to all who have kindly signed it. I also thank you and them for the very valuable mementoes of my stay amongst you. I shall highly prize the same as a token of your esteem. I have already stated how deeply I regret leaving Riga, and the many friends I and my family have found here, but I consider it a duty to continue the career I have so long followed. In thanking you again once more, I wish every prosperity to the British community, and to this Institution, so admirably directed by your esteemed Chaplain."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ARGENTINA AND CHILI.

There is now news this week from Chili. Our minister there, Dr. Quirino Costa, has been having quiet talks with the Chilean dignitaries, and common sense has gained the day. The protocol of the present is to be modified in the first article. This article lays down that the watershed and the highest peaks, and all the rest of the technicalities, are to follow the natural line. The proposed amendment sweeps all these aside and comes straight to the point in issue. It is more or less this way. The commissioners have had a quiet and friendly confabulation in which they settled the following: The boundary line between Chili and the Argentine republic is the Andine mountain chain. This chain has divisions and subdivisions, the main range is the central mass, and is most awfully zigzag, the highest peaks are not in anything like a straight line. What then is to be done? Get back to the Andes. Forget all the humbug about highest peaks and watersheds, and try to get closer to the spirit of the treaty. The treaty says the Andes form the line. Very well, what shall we call the Andes? Why, of course, the main range—the central mass—the main geological formation of the range. But where is this? We hardly know. We have got to find out. Let us go and study up the ground. There are certain unmistakable data to guide us. Let us go and find these data. Let us set our best geographers to work, and to assist them in their labor let a geographical commission be named from Europe. Such is the shape of the new development. We hope the central thought in it stands out sufficiently clear. In case it does not let us recapitulate.

Up to the present the boundary question has been a squabble about the line of the highest peaks that divide the sources of Chilean and Argentine rivers. Now there is no more talk about watersheds. Such is the shape of the new development. Which is the main Andine range? Well, let us find out. Geology will tell us.

In case this new compact is made the necessary studies will be at once undertaken. The final adjustment cannot take place sooner than four years from the present. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that if the proposed modification is made, the existing of the frontier line cannot be effected under five years; two years for surveys, two for office work, and one year for congressional and diplomatic discussion, approbation, signing, sealing and delivery. —*Southern Cross*, Sept. 6.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 16.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues read a circular which he had addressed to the electors of Piahy when he left for Europe in September, 1893. He explained the circumstances which occurred at that time and said that in the struggle between Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Admiral Custodio de Mello he had favored neither side, believing as he did that civilians should not adopt the rôle of the oyster in the struggle between the rock and the waves. He was answered by Senator Vicente Machado. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galvão Loretto spoke on the budget of the department of industry and defended his amendment for assisting the state of Espírito Santo in constructing a railway from Victoria to Cachoeira de Itapererim. Deputy Leonel Filho defended an amendment for making an appropriation for repairing the postoffice building at Camapanha. Deputy Benedito Leite spoke on the bill on banks of issue and contended that the banks that had been deprived of the right to issue money were not entitled to compensation therefor. Deputy Serzedello said that he could not refrain from again asking that the amnesty bill should be placed on the docket. The chair stated that the bill was in the hands of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, a member of the committee on the constitution. Deputy Eduardo Ramos asked the chair to place on the docket the bill on agricultural banks, which, he said, would contribute more than any other measure to restore peace to the country.

Deputy Neiva presented a petition from telegraph employees memorializing Congress against certain articles of the regulations of the telegraph bureau. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 4,000,000 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness and in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the government to contract for the navigation of the Rio Paranahyba between the ports of S. Francisco and Ananias and that of Tuyuca in the state of Maranhão.

SEPT. 17.—*Senate*.—The vote on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution resulted in a tie (25 to 25). There was introduced a bill for establishing a penal colony on the island of Fernando de Noronha. Senator Almeida Barreto defended the pay of marshals and deemed that judges of the Supreme Court should be better paid than the chiefs of the army. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Carlos spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Alberto Torres tendered his resignation as member of the budget committee. Deputy Glycério said that he was absorbed in conversation when the motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos for placing on the docket the bill on agricultural banks passed by the chamber. There was no doubt that the chamber should not have adopted the motion; but he was certain, nevertheless, that neither the Chamber nor Deputy Eduardo Ramos had intended to offend Deputy Alberto Torres or any other member of the budget committee. He hoped that the honorable member would withdraw his resignation. Deputy Eduardo Ramos declared that his intention of officiating any member of the house and asserted that he had merely made use of an unconsidered right. Deputy Alberto Torres insisted on his resignation, which the chamber, however, by a vote of 82 to 53 refused to accept. Deputy Alberto Torres again insisted and the chamber accepted his resignation as member of the committee on legislation. The chamber at first refused to accept his resignation, but on his insisting accepted his wishes. Deputy Benedito Leite offered an amendment to the budget of the department of foreign affairs in conformity with the bill recently passed for reorganizing that department. Deputy Aristides de Oliveira offered a substitute for the bill on banks of issue. Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti moved to ask for information in regard to the Portuguese Financial Agency, which he had been informed, is operating illegally in Brazil. Deputy José Carlos defended the agency, which, he asserted, is guaranteed by the Portuguese government and recognised by the Brazilian government. The chamber decided that the agency is very useful to Portuguese laborers, whom it enables to send money to their families in Portugal. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 195,000,000 for the waterworks at Macaé.

SEPT. 18.—*Senate*.—The bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution was rejected by a vote of 29 to 26. Senator Coelho Rodrigues made a speech against positivism. He said that he has seven sons and that, although he cannot fail to see that the army offers an lucrative and brilliant career, he has not permitted a single one of them to enter the army, because he does not wish to have any positivists about his house. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Nilton Peçanha spoke on the bill for increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court and offered an amendment for increasing the pay of other judges and for paying commissions to clerks and other officers of courts. Deputies Arthur de Vasconcelos and Lima de Vasconcelos spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Vergue de Albuquerque complained of the budget committee for refusing money for extending the railway from Bahia to the S. Francisco river. He said that, if the committee had been impartial and consistent in its retrenchment policy, he would not insist on an appropriation for that railway, but since grants are made for other internal improvements he does not know why that railway should suffer. It seemed to him, he declared, that the report of the committee is too timid and does not confine sufficiently to the future of the country. Deputy Alberto Torres said that he is more and more convinced that Congress is not competent to decide on the claims of the banks of issue. Deputy Victorino Monteiro contradicted the report of a movement in favor of separation in Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Serzedello asked for news of the amnesty bill. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Thomas Cavalcanti to ask for information in regard to the Portuguese Financial Agency.

SEPT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues made a speech against positivism, to which he attributes the greater part of the misfortunes that have overwhelmed the country since the establishment of the republic. He proposed a special appropriation of 2,095,186 for the colonization service. Senator Gomes de Castro offered an amendment reducing the amount to 1,226,372\$441. The amendment was opposed by Senator Vicente Machado. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Gouveia Lima and Lindolpho Caetano spoke on the budget of the department of industry. Deputies Hollanda de Lima and Serzedello made vehement speeches on the Anapá question. The former complained of the ineffectiveness with which this question has been treated by the government and people of Brazil. The chamber unanimously adopted a motion, signed by the Pará delegation for asking whether the government has official confirmation of the appearance of French war vessels in the waters of the disputed territory and of the banning of French troops, and, if so, what steps it had taken in regard to the matter. Deputy Thomas Delfino opposed the bill for a railway between Sapopemba and the island of Governador. Deputy Mayrink made a speech on the bill on banks of issue. In his opinion the decrees of December 7th, 1890, is illegal. He presented a calculation of the purpose of showing that the banks deprived of the right of issue are entitled to compensation to the amount of between 15 and 16 thousand contos.

SEPT. 20.—*Senate*.—The Senate rejected a motion of Senator Vicente Machado to ask for information in regard to the manner of counting the time of the officers and soldiers who served in Paraná during the revolution. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on positivism and the amnesty question. On his alluding to the speech made by the President of the republic in the operations of the arsenal he was asked by Senator Ramiro Barcellos whether he was prepared to assert that the President would resign unless Congress grants unconditional amnesty. The latter was answered by Barão do Ladoário, who referred him to the morning papers, and Senator Coelho Rodrigues enquired what the Rio Grande senator and his friends are going to do. Barão do Ladoário spoke on the budget of the war department and Senator Gomes de Castro defended his amendment to the bill making a special appropriation for the colonization service. Senator Vicente Machado opposed the amendment. Senator Oliveira moved to ask for the opinion of the government on the bill making a special appropriation for the payment of the charter on the steamers Santos and S. Salvador and of the repairs on those steamers. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Neiva spoke on the budget of the department of finance, to which he offered an amendment. Deputy Alberto Torres answered the speech of Deputy Mayrink on banks of issue. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiros moved to ask for information in regard to the dismissal of postmasters and the exportation of valuable sand as ballast from the coast of Bahia.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A recent religious festival at Nanaseth, Pará, was attended, it is said, by 40,000 persons.

—In S. Paulo on the 16th inst. the police arrested a student who was masked and was celebrating his examination.

—At Rio Claro, S. Paulo, a counterfeit Off-off, attempting to hypnotize 15 persons, made a failure, and was hissed by the spectators.

—On steamers of the Lloyd Brasileiro there emigrated from Ceará in August 568 persons, of whom 436 went to the north and 132 to the south.

—On the 17th inst. the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro by a vote of 17 to 15 adopted a motion for congratulating the President of the republic on the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Col. Manoel Felício Maciel states that his plantations of Entenrios, in the municipal district of Antemari, was sacked and all the buildings burnt by the chief of police of the state of Amazonas. He estimates his loss at 1,431,805\$.

—Last Wednesday there was received from Pará a telegram stating that French vessels had made their appearance in the vicinity of Amapá and that soldiers had been landed. It was added that the people of Amapá, panic-stricken, had abandoned the place and that Vaiga Cabral had assembled 200 badly armed men and constructed intrenchments for the purpose of resisting the French. The news caused much excitement in Pará, where the conduct of the Brazilian government is considered weak and irresolute. The people there expect that Brazilian war vessels will be sent to Amapá. When the telegram was received at S. Paulo two houses belonging to Frenchmen were stoned, violent speeches were made and the streets were paraded by bands of excited people. Several arrests were made by the police.

SKIFFS.

It seems probable that the Sergipe question will, for some time, occupy a considerable share of public attention.

On the 16th inst. the joint committee of Congress reported a bill empowering the executive to interfere in the affairs of the state for the purpose of assuring the exercise of their functions to the president and legislature, opposed to Col. Valladão, who now has possession of the state government.

The report of the committee states that when the members of the legislature attempted to meet, they were prevented from doing so by persons who under the protection of the federal troops in the state capital had taken possession of the legislative building.

Informing of what had occurred Dr. Calasans, who was then president of the state, designated, in conformity with a constitutional provision, the town of Rotario for the meeting of the legislature.

The legislature accordingly met at Rotario and the president of the state read his message. The votes cast at the election for president and vice-president of the state were counted and Dr. Coelho e Campes and Col. Antonio Horta were declared duly elected.

The Rotario legislature was recognized as legitimate by the highest court of the state.

In the meantime, however, the partisans of Col. Valladão met at the state capital and by means of fictitious election returns organized an illegitimate legislature.

On the 11th of September, 1894, while Dr. Calasans was at Rotario, Valladão's partisans held a meeting under the protection of the troops and declared Calasans deposed from the presidency of the state and proclaimed in his stead Dr. João Vieira Leite president of the illegitimate legislature.

These facts were communicated to the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto by Dr. Calasans, who received from Dr. Cassiano, minister of the interior, a telegram informing him that the war department had issued orders to the federal military authorities in the state to assist the state government in maintaining public order and tranquillity. These orders were not obeyed.

On the 13th of September the chamber of deputies, having received a communication from Dr. João Vieira, adopted a motion offered by Deputy Glycerio refusing to recognise Vieira as president of the state.

On October 23rd Dr. Calasans' term of office expired and Col. Antonio Horta, in the absence of Dr. Coelho e Campes, took the oath of office before the Superior Court of the state. On the same day Col. Valladão, who had been recognised as president of the state by the illegitimate legislature and who had arrived at the state capital from Rio de Janeiro, took the oath of office before that legislature and received from Dr. João Vieira possession of the presidential palace and other public buildings.

On November 20th, Valladão sent 35 soldiers to Rotario to disperse the legislature which had been assembled at that place. He then proceeded to remove judges and other judicial officers and to suspend the pay of others who failed to recognise his authority. He also caused the judges of the Superior Court to be tried and indicted by his legislature, which, however, adjourned without having convicted these judges.

Subsequently Col. Valladão caused the state constitution to be revised and, in virtue of the constitutional amendments which he had caused to be adopted, secured those judges from office.

In view of this situation, the joint committee arrives at the conclusion that the state of Sergipe has not a republican government and, in conformity with the provision contained in Art. 6 No. 2 of the constitution, reports to the bill empowering the federal executive to interfere for causing to be respected the authority of Col. Antonio Horta and the Rotario legislature.

It is natural to suppose that the bill reported by the committee will give rise to a heated debate

in Congress and that it will be violently opposed by all the friends of Col. Valladão, who are, presumably, those of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

A telegram from Sergipe says that Valladão's legislature has unanimously voted a resolution asserting its solidarity with the *de facto* president.

Another telegram says that the people of Sergipe have become tired of submitting to Valladão's tyranny and are preparing, under the lead of Col. Antonio Horta, to raise troops in support of the latter's government and reinstate the authorities that have been illegally removed. This telegram was contradicted by Col. Valladão, who said, however, that the report forced him to give Col. Horta the trouble of going to the state capital for the purpose of being questioned.

A telegram of the 20th says that on Horta's arrival at the capital he was arrested by order of Col. Valladão and that Dr. Lacerda and the correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* of this city were threatened with arrest.

Col. Horta has since been released.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news received from Rio Grande fails to give a clear idea of what is occurring in that state.

That the Castilhistas are plotting, there seems to be no doubt; but the information furnished in relation to the nature of the plots is not explicit nor, apparently, worthy of credence. It is not probable, for instance, that Castilhos and his followers are engaged, as was reported in telegrams received some days ago, in concocting a movement for separating Rio Grande from the rest of Brazil. The dictator knows perfectly well that his tenure of office depends entirely on the support of the general government and that separation would throw the state into the hands of the federalists who constitute the great majority of the people of Rio Grande.

What appears much more probable is that he and his friends in combination with certain politicians of S. Paulo and perhaps other states and with certain officers of the army, are plotting to overthrow the government of President Prudente de Moraes.

Gen. Galvão is stated to have received information that officers belonging to the garrison at Pelotas were asked to take part in a movement for seizing the commanders of the 12th and 16th battalions of infantry, supposed to be devoted to the general. This was to be followed by a general movement against him amongst the troops in the state, seconded by a similar movement in Rio de Janeiro.

The report that Col. Carlos Telles had been sent with 1,000 men to receive the arms of Apparicio Saravia has been confirmed, it appears, however, that Apparicio had already delivered his arms to Col. Toledo Ribas and had divided his troops into small bodies and sent them to the vicinity of their homes for the purpose of being disbanded. This has not yet been confirmed, but it is stated that several bodies of federalists have been disbanded, including those under the command of Mathias Collares, Jeronimo Becco, Antonio Vaz, Vasco Martins, Estacio Azeiteiro, Vasco Amaro, and Adão. Manoel Machado, it is said, was asked by Col. Paula Castro to deliver his arms, but declined doing so, since he had received no order to that effect from his superior officers.

According to a telegram received here on Saturday, 20 federalists belonging to the command of João de Barros, on their way to Caxera were attacked on the 19th inst. by a detachment of João Francisco's troops, a brother of João de Barros being wounded.

Money, it is stated, has been sent to Livramento for the purpose of paying the garrison of that place and the troops under João Francisco.

The attendance at the peace festival in the city of Rio Grande on the 14th and 15th inst. is said to have been large and enthusiastic. Gen. Galvão, on his arrival, was welcomed at the station by 4,000 people and loudly cheered.

On the 20th the Castilhistas organized in that city a counter demonstration under the pretext of presenting, as a token of esteem, a costly gold watch set with diamonds and containing the portrait of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to Col. José Carlos Pinto, a member of the Castilhistas legislature, who had just been relieved by Gen. Galvão of the command of the garrisons of Rio Grande and Chny. This demonstration before it ended assumed a riotous character, and peaceful citizens were insulted and assaulted by bodies of rioters who paraded the streets cheering João Francisco, João de Castilhos, Carlos de Carvalho, Victorino Monteiro and Ramos Barcellos, and displaying hostile sentiments towards Gen. Tavares and Galvão, the federalist leaders and the President and Vice-President of the republic. Some of the rioters went to the theatre, which was at once abandoned by the greater part of the audience. They afterwards went to a café adjoining the theatre and destroyed the pictures of Galvão, Tavares and Silveira Martins. The police took no step to check the rioters.

On the same day at Porto Alegre there was a grand review of João de Castilhos' troops under the command of Col. Pauloista, 1,000 men, it is stated, being under arms. João de Castilhos is said to be constantly increasing the number of his troops, probably using for this purpose money which he accumulated during the time when the general government's generosity towards him was unlimited.

A Mootierio telegram of the 21st says that at Livramento contractors who have not been paid for the supplies furnished to Castilhos' troops have held a meeting and resolved to telegraph to the President of the republic asking for their money.

A Buenos Aires telegram states that the Castilhistas troops at Itaguay and S. Borja, whom the commander of the district had ordered to disband, have refused to obey the order and that a requisition has been made on the commander of the district for assistance in reducing the mutineers to subjection.

The Uruguayan authorities at Rivera are said to have denied to the Brazilian refugees free transit through Uruguayan territory.

We are informed that Barão de Santa Thecla who is in Rio de Janeiro, has received a letter

from his son advising him not to return, at present, to Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Francisco Tavares, brother of the Baron and the General, is reported to be coming to Rio de Janeiro.

Three priests at Porto Alegre are endeavoring to raise money for alleviating the sufferings, said to be intense, of the people in the interior of the state. They say that troops or travellers in passing through the country are importuned by large bands of half-clad women and children who beg for alms.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Dr. J. B. de Carvalho, sub-contractor on the projected S. Paulo-Rio Grande railway, has protested against the non-execution of his contract. He estimates the damages at 3,579,114\$000.

—The board of directors of the Associação Commercial de Campos has resolved to complain to the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro of the exorbitant freight rates on the Leopoldina railway.

—When a railway charges rates that absorb the greater part or all of the market price of any product, it becomes an obstacle to the development of the country. This is the actual position now occupied by some of the railways here in Brazil.

—On the Estrada de Ferro Sul do Espírito Santo the state government has spent 3,401,259\$888. The length of the road in operation is 25 kilometres and the receipts in July were 4,000\$ and in August 8,275\$480, it being estimated that the receipts for the year will amount to 100,000\$.

—On the 15th inst. Engineer Carlos Moreira lectured at the Club de Engenharia on his plan for building a railway between Belém and Barra do Pirahy, for the purpose of relieving the Central railway of part of its traffic. The length of this road, according to his estimate, would be 66 kilometres.

—On last Tuesday the municipal council passed a resolution for memorializing the minister of industry against the present freight rates on the Central railway for country produce shipped to this market. In the debate on this subject it was stated that the cost of shipping bananas has increased over 400% and that of shipping a car-load of charcoal, which was formerly a little over 30\$, is now 120\$.

—In New York, an electrical railway scheme has been organized, backed by the Thomson-Houston and Edison companies and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which has for its object the construction of an electrical railway from New York to Chicago, a distance of about 950 miles. The speed of the trains is intended to be 150 to 180 miles an hour, and the line will be used for carrying mails and for light express trains with a limited number of passengers.—*Exchange.*

—The length of the Paulista railway in operation in 1894 was 299 kilometres against 250 in 1889 and 242 in 1884. The number of daily trains in 1894 was 65 against 29 in 1889. This railway, which had 20 locomotives in 1889, now has 47. In 1894 there were carried 695,354 passengers against 318,711 in 1889 and 165,839 in 1884. The number of bags of coffee carried in 1894 was 2,659,753 against 2,080,533 in 1889 and 1,464,033 in 1884. The total quantity of merchandise carried in 1894 was 426,513 tons against 249,131 in 1889 and 154,768 in 1884. The traffic receipts amounted to 9,325,866\$915 in 1894 against 4,233,308\$210 in 1889 and 2,586,301\$759 in 1884. The operating expenses amounted to 3,410,043\$504 in 1894 against 1,522,791\$531 in 1889 and 1,267,930\$192 in 1884. The number of persons employed on this railway was 1,480 in 1894 against 814 in 1889.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Aprendiz Marinheiro*, which had been sunk during the naval revolution, was floated last Wednesday.

—Dr. Miguel Vieira Ferreira, who some fifteen years ago founded a new religious sect, died in this city last Friday.

—Employees of the Botanical Garden tram company are said to be destroying the trees on Rua do Cosme Velho.

—It was stated on Friday that 115 deputies were known to be opposed to unconditional amnesty and only 62 in favor of it.

—A German countess is said to have discovered that poverty is a happier condition than nuptials. We have never been able to compare the respective merits.

—The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the bill, voted by the municipal council, granting to Engineer Francisco Clerenot certain favors for port improvements at Sepetiba.

—Rear-Admiral Guilhobel was recently robbed of two chronometers at 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m., but with the assistance of the police he succeeded in recovering his property.

—On Sunday at one o'clock p. m. a man who was passing along Rua da Misericórdia was wounded by a shot from a revolver. The person who fired the revolver has not been discovered.

—On Thursday the Supreme Court confirmed the decision condemning the government to pay the salary of Marshal Almeida Barreto in view of the illegality of the decree which retired him from the service.

—On Thursday, when the operatives of the arsenal congregated President Prudente de Moraes on peace in Rio Grande, the President made a speech in which he said that peace should become a reality or he would cease to govern.

—The Pacific Mail steamer *Britannia*, which had been in a critical position on the Felicitas rocks for some days, was finally floated on the 16th and has been taken into the Gamboa dock for repairs. There is an ugly hole in the steamer's hull, but beyond this the vessel suffered little beyond the damages caused by water.

—It is stated that in one of the houses destroyed by the recent fire there was an image of Our Lady of Pity that was not in the least damaged.

—On Sunday at 9 o'clock p. m. there was a fight near the Alliance cotton factory in Laranjeiras and two policemen were severely wounded.

—Joacim de Pinho Bastos, a merchant of Engenho de Deodoro, who during the reign of terror under the late dictatorship was incarcerated for over a year in the Casa de Correção, celebrated last Thursday the anniversary of his release.

—Life is certainly not all "beer and shittles" for the Spanish soldiers and sailors in Cuba. "The Cabans blow up military trains, and "Yellow Jack" takes a hand in reducing the number of soldiers, while the sharks eat the sailors that fall overboard. *Vide the Faix of the 23rd.*

—On Friday at 9 o'clock p. m. Counsellor Thomas José Coelho de Almeida suddenly died at the house of Dr. Rangel Passana, whom he was visiting. The deceased took a prominent part in politics under the monarchy, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the Banco da República.

—Partisans of parliamentary government met in this city last Thursday and organized a club, selecting as provisional president and vice-president Geo. Almeida Barreto and Congressman Matta Machado. It is said that another meeting will be called soon and it is understood that the club will endeavor to promote the organization of a party to be called the Partido Democrata Federal.

—The committee on the constitution, of the chamber of deputies, has reported against the amnesty bill. There has been likewise presented a minority report in favor of the bill, claiming that under the circumstances amnesty is not a favor nor an act of clemency, but merely a fulfillment of the engagement assumed by the government when it authorized Gen. Galvão to make the agreement with Gan. Tavares.

—On Friday in the early morning a fire destroyed several buildings on Ruas Barão de Capangana and Santa Anna. Seven corpses were found in the ruins and one man, who was still alive when found, died on the way to the hospital. Many persons were wounded. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock a. m. and extinguished at 4 o'clock, the firemen working with much difficulty on account of a lack of water.

—On the most frequented streets of the city the following bulletin was posted last Friday:—"Last night the minister of foreign affairs received from the governor of Pará a telegram contradicting the report of the landing of French troops in the disputed territory. The persons who landed at Calçoene are gold-miners, who, as is customary, have arrived in merchant ships and schooners. On Rivers Amapá, Connani and Cassipure there are only Brazilians."

—On the 16th inst. there was sent from the fortress of S. João to the S. João Baptista cemetery for the purpose of being buried the body of a stoker of the navy with a medical certificate stating that death had resulted from hemorrhage of the aorta. On the body, however, there was discovered a gunshot wound and it has subsequently been learned that the stoker was killed by an artillery soldier, who in the time of the naval revolution, being then a convict at the penal settlement on the island of Fernando do Noronha, was brought to Rio to defend the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In S. Paulo the mercantile clerks are asking for the closing of shops at 8 o'clock p. m.

—The Central sugar-mill at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, is expected to produce this year 80,000 arrobas of sugar.

—Manoel Lopes Pereira Guimarães, a S. Paulo merchant, has disappeared leaving his employees unpaid.

—Antonio Negri, an Italian banker at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, has disappeared leaving a shortage estimated at 120,000\$.

—In August there were shipped from Manaus and Pará 1,149,494 kilos of rubber against 840,486 kilos in the corresponding month of 1894.

—It is stated that the Companhia Ferro Carril Caiçoa has contracted with the General Electric Company of New York for electric cars on its tram-way.

—In August there were slaughtered at Ceará 1,379 beeves, 119 hogs and 19 sheep. During the same month there were sold 9,857 kilos of fish at the rate of 800 reis per kilo.

—In S. Paulo the firm of Marcelino Penteado, Tobias & Co. has brought a suit for 328,442\$666 against the Progresso, Presidente, Royal, Transatlantic and Alliança insurance companies, in which the business of that house was inspired.

—The North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co. Limited, has asked for the annulment of the contract in virtue of which interest is guaranteed on the capital of 750,000\$ invested in the Central Sugar Mill of S. Lourenço da Matta in Pernambuco.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Pará customhouse for August were 1,461,053\$108.

—The customs receipts at Ceará in August were 352,231\$581 against 243,276\$972 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—The Companhia Brasileira de Loterias nos Estados announces the issue of 1,250 debentures of 9% per annum. The price of issue will be 90\$000 per debenture.

<i>Progresso Argentino</i>	Pennacola	10 Aug
<i>Santa</i>	Pennacola	14 Aug
<i>Schuyler</i>	Glasgow	15 Aug
<i>Santa</i>	Hamburg	15 Aug
<i>Santa</i>	Hamburg	31 July
<i>Santa</i>	New York	..
<i>Santa</i>	Westwick	..
<i>Santa</i>	Opoto	20 Aug
<i>Santa</i>	Amesbury	20 Aug
<i>Santa</i>	Pennacola	20 Aug
<i>Takara</i>	Sagunay River	..
<i>Water Queen</i>	London	13 July
<i>Warrior</i>	Caroli	14 Aug
<i>Warrior</i>	Marseilles	3 Aug
<i>Zet</i>	Memel	3 Aug
<i>Zet</i>	Greenock	27 July
<i>Zet</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Zet</i>	Newport	17 Aug

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Sept 14	Santos Gr	Hamburg* 2nd	E. Johnston & C
15	Seven Br	Baltimore 1st	Levering & C
16	Atala Br	Buenos Aires 2d	D. T. Arevalo
17	Bishopgate Br	London 1st	E. N. Norton Jr.
18	Canova Br	Liverpool* 2d	Norton, M. & C
19	Pesco Gr	Genoa* 1st	L.N. Vincenzo & F
20	Santos 1st	Genoa* 2d	E. Johnston & C
21	Rathmore Aust	Valparaiso* 1st	Romano & C
22	Onisa Br	Valparaiso* 2d	Wilson Sons & C
23	Orleana Br	Liverpool* 1st	do
24	Benjamin Nor	Santos 1st	E. Johnston & C
25	Alaska Gr	Santos 1st	Quayle, D. & C
26	Grease Prince Br	New York 1st	Norton, M. & C
27	Bellevue Br	Amesbury 1st	do
28	Canova Br	Victoria 2d	do
29	Grease Br	Buenos Aires* 1st	Campano & C
30	Alaska It	Santos 1st	A. Faria & C
31	Wesley Gr	do 1st	H. Stoltz & C
1	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux* 1st	Mess. Maritimes
2	Avona Br	Newport 1st	Lage Imas & C
3	Santa It	La Plata* 1st	L.N. Vincenzo & F
4	Capri Gr	Buenos Aires 1st	E. Johnston & C
5	Cuntya Gr	Hamburg* 1st	do
6	Santa It	P. Alegre* 1st	A. Gonella

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept 6	Alarici It	Santos	Sundries
10	Pollace Aust	do	do
11	Bellano Arg	do	do
12	Fortunata R. It	do	do
13	Vide S. Nicolas Fr	do	do
14	Santa Fe Fr	Havea*	do
15	Gordon Cyle Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
16	Deport Br	Same cargo	do
17	Oakley Br	do	do
18	Onisa Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
19	Leobner Big	New York*	do
20	Pesco Gr	River Plate	do
21	Canova Br	Pacific Ports	do
22	Santos Gr	Santos	do
23	Bishopgate Br	Galveston	Ballast
24	Alarici It	Genoa*	Sundries
25	Capita Gr	New York	Coffee
26	Atala Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
27	Orleana Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
28	Lito Nor	Paraguay	Ballast
29	Tijaca Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
30	Wesley Gr	Buenos*	do
31	Bahia Aust	Same*	do
1	Santa It	Genoa*	do
2	Canova Br	New Orleans	Ballast
3	Waterloo	Buenos Aires	do
4	Grease Prince Br	New York	Coffee
5	La Plata Fr	River Plate	Sundries
6	Rogaland Nor	Antveden*	do
7	Shakespeare Br	Santos	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--Sept. 23rd.

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,035,800	Stock 5% currency (applied).....	975,000—980,000
105,000,000	Bonds 4% (applied) converted.....	925 000—950 000
126,841,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,450 000—1,524 000
18,741,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	1,520 000—
16,151,500	Do do 1889, 4%.....	1,520 000—
17,300,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000 000—1,000 000
2,319,000	.. of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000 000—
4,000,000	.. of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000 000—

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
22,000,000	Commercial.....	200	9500—July 95	204,000—210,000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	3 000—July 95	200 000—
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3 200—July 95	50 000—
10,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2 000—July 95	15 000—15 500
20,000,000	Credito Mov.....	200	5 000—July 95	131 000—131 000
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	100	0 000—July 95	71 000—71 000
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	0 000—July 95	224 000—226 000
15,172,500	Nacional Brazil.....	200	6 000—July 95	155 000—155 000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	100	3 000—July 95	69 500—70 500
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000—July 95	69 500—70 500
20,000,000	Fundo Hypothecario.....	100	4 500—July 95	—

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000	Bahia & Minas.....	400	—	—
21,000,000	Montevideo.....	100	—	—
21,000,000	Crete & Minas.....	200	—	—
21,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—
21,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	—
21,000,000	União Sertaneja.....	200	—	—
21,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000	Jardim Botânico.....	200	— July 95	115,000—125,000
10,000,000	S. Christovão.....	100	— July 95	145 000—155 000

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000	Açúcar.....	200	— July 95	275,000—
5,000,000	Brazil Industria.....	200	145,000—Aug 95	220 000—
5,000,000	Canica.....	200	— July 95	—
5,000,000	Confangra Fracata.....	200	10 000—July 95	—
5,000,000	D. Isabela.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95	—
5,000,000	Industria Minas.....	200	10 000—Aug 95	—
5,000,000	Manufatura S. Francisco.....	200	— Aug 95	—
5,000,000	Petroliana.....	200	5 000—Aug 95	—
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July 95	—
5,000,000	Santa Luz.....	200	— Sept. 95	—

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1895

NAME	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>			
Ing Frances	644 Sept.	Baltimore..	Wilson & C.
Ing Priscilla	612	Baltimore..	Wilson & C.
sp R. White	1000	New York	In deers
Ing White Wings	654	Baltimore..	Wilson & C.
<i>Argentine</i>			
bk M A Lejano	195 July 22	Rosario..	Gianelli & C.
<i>British</i>			
sp Glencova	245 June 14	Newport ..	To order
sp L. R. Stearns	207 July 17	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
bk Kneeling	1748	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
sp P. P. P. P.	1690	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
bk Asuanto	2380	Cardiff ..	Wilson Sons & C.
sp Camb. King	1533	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
sp C. of Cardigan	1249 Aug.	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
bk Serena	1545	Cardiff ..	B. Rodriguez & C
sp Republic	1247	Hull ..	Gas Co.
bk P. P. P. P.	1247	Hull ..	Gas Co.
sp Holywood	1196	Cardiff ..	Lage Imas.
sp D. Francisco	253	Newport ..	Lage Imas.
bk Canina	145	Newport ..	Lage Imas.
bk Bertha Gray	320	Hull ..	M. A. Jesus
sp Lily	1450	Cardiff ..	Wilson Sons & C
Ing F. P. P.	184	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
sp Falkland	2730	Cardiff ..	Gas Co.
Ing Renfield	144	Cardiff ..	B. Rodriguez & C
sp Harland	1604	Cardiff ..	B. Rodriguez & C
bk Bertha	1271	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
Ing C. R. C.	248	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
sp Glasgow	1191	Cardiff ..	Gas Co.
bk S. S. S. S.	1191	Cardiff ..	John Moore & C
Ing Electra	158	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
Ing New Dominion	124	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
Ing Chastel	143	Cardiff ..	P. S. Nicolson & C
sp Mabel Taylor	198	Cardiff ..	Genal de C. & I.
bk Larline	701	Cardiff ..	To order
<i>Danish</i>			
bg Fano	222 July 30	Messore ..	J. Marinho
bk Fr. Valdemar	173	Antwerp ..	W. Samson & C.
<i>Dutch</i>			
bg Vlaanderen	467 Sept. 13	Hamburg ..	C. Hecksher & C
<i>German</i>			
bk Hadwig	316 July 2	Paraguay ..	J. S. Couto & C.
bk Maria	319 Aug 15	S. F. do Sul	Abreu Santos & C
bk Montrosa	984 Sept. 3	Pasagoula ..	V. W. Guim & C.
bk Olga	590 9	Cardiff ..	M. G. J. & C
<i>Italian</i>			
bk Margherita	478 June 19	Marseilles.	To order
bk Fedella	628 Aug. 1	Hyères ..	To order
bk Zefiro	647	Marseilles.	To order
bk Terna	497	Marseilles.	To order
bk Angel R.	759 Sept. 10	Pennacola.	To order
<i>Norwegian</i>			
Ing Livingston	228 July 25	Aracaju ..	To order
bk Hindoo	600	Hamburg ..	H. Stoltz & C
sp P. P. P.	1471	Cardiff ..	B. Rodriguez & C
bk Prince John	491	Middleb' ..	Ind. do Brazil
bk Valuta	906	Saguenay ..	Geral de C. & I.
Ing Leite	241	M. S. S. S.	Ind. do Brazil
bk L. L. L.	241	Paraguay ..	Souza Alves & C
bk Avanti	1275 Sept. 9	Newcastle	B. Rodriguez & C
bg S. N. Hansen	301	Newport ..	Walter C. & C
bk Lyra	257	Cardiff ..	Quetion, M. & C
bk Douglas	746	Cardiff ..	To order
bk Fox	229	Cardiff ..	C. Hecksher & C
<i>Portuguese</i>			
bk Pará	606 Aug. 1	Lisbon ..	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Nova União	391	Lisbon ..	J. A. G. Santos
bk Albatroz	844 Sept. 9	Oporto ..	Macedo Jr. & C
Ing Minho	504	Oporto ..	Vega Pinto & C

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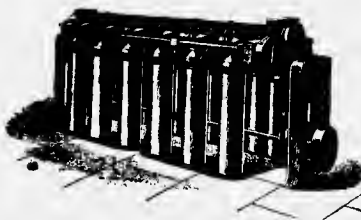
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1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 24	Tamar...	Santos.
.. 24	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
.. 25	Nile	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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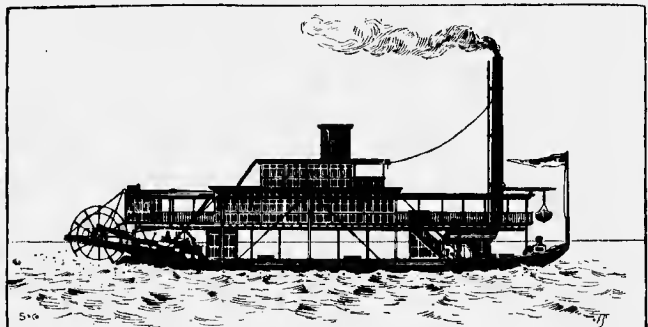
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